

however, of pneumoencephaloceles with nasal or sinus fistulas, many of which were seen following gunshot wounds during the war. This omission by the author was undoubtedly intentional since his title indicates intracranial complications of infections. However, inclusion of the traumatic complications could have made an instructive chapter.

In his discussion of a particular intracranial structure (e.g., inflammatory diseases of the dura mater), the author goes into considerable detail to outline the variations in pathology with otogenous and rhinogenous infections, the symptomatology, the prognosis and the treatment.

The difficult problems of petrositis and osteomyelitis of the frontal bone are given good coverage, but some of the methods of treatment proposed within the last two decades have been excluded. It is natural that the author stresses the methods he prefers, but there may be some readers who would like to know the reasons for eliminating some procedures in favor of others.

Those particularly interested in the problems of phlebitis and thrombophlebitis of the various dural sinuses will find this subject, including many diagnostic tests, reviewed in detail.

A conscientious effort has been made by the author to be helpful in the diagnosis of otogenous and rhinogenous brain abscess. It is to his credit that he has emphasized the value (often overlooked) of early examination of the visual fields in suspected temporal lobe abscess and of the aphasias, especially nominal, in suspected left temporal lobe abscess.

The volume is well printed on good paper. There are many excellent illustrations, but there are also a number that are not readily followed.

The work, on the whole, has definite value, and, as a reference book for the otolaryngologist, can be recommended.

* * *

CHILD AND ADOLESCENT LIFE IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. By W. S. Craig, B.Sc. (Glas.), M.D. (Ed.), F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E. With a Foreword by Professor Charles McNeill, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E. The Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore. 1946. Price \$7.00.

This title does not convey the rich contents of the book for this is the story of the development of child care and training and welfare work in England. It is of necessity brief since a complete history of this subject could not be given in 500 to 600 pages. The items covered, however, are portrayed in such an interesting manner and so many highlights touched upon that in its own sphere it is as satisfactory a picture as is a legitimate play wrought of a complete novel.

In the preface the author states, "Study of the past reveals how at first the community was less concerned with affording children protection than with safeguarding itself from the excesses of vagrant and homeless youth." The book then describes the advancement by legislation, medical education, public and private education, and welfare agencies of the growth and development of

the modern concept of the care of the child physically, emotionally and mentally in health and disease. The book is illustrated by copies of early prints, pictures and paintings, illustrations and photostatic copies of early pediatric texts. Part 4 gives a list of legislation relating to child and adolescent welfare. This alone covers some 100 pages. The appendix lists hospitals and institutions by size and age of children cared for and finally there is a chronological list of some of the outstanding events and periods, showing the growth of social pediatrics.

The book is not only fascinating reading but it gives extremely valuable information. It should be especially inspiring to pediatricians who at this time are nearing the completion of the first part of the Study of Child Health Services in United States. Dr. Craig, using a different method, namely that of an entire book, has attempted to bring up to date the Child Health Services in England. Again quoting from his book, "Success in this will be achieved only if sectional interests are discarded and if all who are in any way concerned with child life and health pool their experience and endeavor. . . . The present day picture of the provisions for the care of child life and health can be compared to an unfinished jig-saw puzzle. Each piece of the puzzle has its own historical background. Many have been pieced together to form a recognizable part of the picture. The puzzle has not, however, been completed. Isolated pieces remain to be properly placed. Others have been dubiously inserted. Some are missing."

The renewed interests in child health and development both in England and United States undoubtedly stem from the same deep feeling in both countries that the improvement, if not the survival of the human race depends upon the attention given to the rearing of our children. A similar historical survey of the development of pediatrics and legislation regarding health of children, as well as the many private institutions that have aided in child welfare in this country, could serve as an excellent background for the Study of Child Health Services now in progress in the United States.

* * *

HYPOMETABOLISM. By Esben Kirk, M.D., Chief Physician, Medical Department, Holstedbro District Hospital, Holstedbro, Denmark, and Sven Ancher Kvorning, M.D., Assistant, Pharmacological Department, University of Copenhagen; Former Resident Physician, Medical Department, Holstedbro District Hospital, Holstedbro, Denmark. 1946. Einar Munksgaard, Publisher, Copenhagen, Denmark. Price: Dan. Cr. 7.25.

This eighty-three page monograph is a detailed study of three hundred and eight cases admitted to a District Hospital in Jutland (Denmark), all having a basal metabolic rate of minus 12 or below. A group of 190 patients with normal metabolic rates was studied as a control. The authors have classified their material under five headings (and 16 sub-headings) into: (1) Genuine Myxedema, (2) Reduced Activity, (3) Undernutrition, (4) Hypogonadism, and (5) Undetermined.

The presence, or absence, of some 26 signs and